VETOED BY BISSELL

Order That Will Compel Railway Mail Service Clerks to Live in Some Town on Their Route.

A DEFECTIVE RESOLUTION

MONETARY COMMISSIONERS AP-POINTED PROBABLY FOR NAUGHT.

Little Probability that a Conference Will Be Called for the Purpose Named in the Act of Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Postmastergeneral Bissell signifies his defiance of Congress on the eve of his retirement from the Cabinet. He has, through Superintendent White, of the railway mail service, issued an order which sets at naught the will of Congress as expressed in a law. This action was taken after careful consideration. Last June a formal order of the Postmaster-general was issued requiring all railway clerks to reside on the lines of rallway on which their respective routes of service were situated. This order affected about 1,700 of the 6,300 clerks in the service. Many of the Indiana clerks were so situated as to be seriously incommoded by the enforcement of the order, which, however, was not to take effect until the 1st of May of this year. The Senate inserted in the postoffice appropriation bill a clause providing that the order of the Postmastergeneral should apply to future appointments in the railway mail service. When the bill was reported back to the House by its conferees this clause was discussed at some length. Several members mentioned cases within their personal knowledge wherein the enforcement of the order would work hardship. The amendment was finally agreed to and the bill as passed nullified the order except as to future appointments.

Postmaster-general Bissell has issued another order which makes his first effective and defeats the will of Congress. This last order is addressed to all division superintendents and desires them to recall all transportation issued to clerks in their respective divisions of whatever character on railroads other than those over which the clerks must travel in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Neilson, his second assistant, say they are opposed to having the clerks of the government receive favors in the shape of transporta- The Englishman's Great Work for duties do not require them to travel. The clerks retort that this transportation has always been freely accorded them; that the railroads are willing to continue the practice without complaint, and, therefore, they cannot see why the department should ob-

During the debate in the House on the Senate amendment Mr. Wilson, who is soon to succeed Mr. Bissell as Postmaster-general, declared in favor of sustaining the department. He opposed the amendment in uite a speech in which he expressed himself as in full accord with the attitude of Mr. Bissell compelling clerks to reside along their routes. This would seem to indicate quite plainly that the railway mail clerks need not entertain any hope of relief in the line of this transportation question at the hands of the incoming Postmaster-general.

WORK PROBABLY WASTED. The Monetary Conference Resolution

Dangerously Defective.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Attention has on several occasions been directed to the curious wording of the resolution under which the Senate and the House appointed three delegates each to represent them at any possible monetary conference that might be called and authorized the President to appoint three delegates himself. The resolution reads as follows:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference, called with a view to secure, internationally, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money be many of a common ratio between those by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio, the United States shall be represented at such conference by nine delegates."

There has been recently repeated a suggestion that the wording of the resolution is dangerously defective. Your correspondent to-day sought out Representative Culberson, of Texas, the chairman of the judiciary committee of the last House and a jurist of acknowledged reputation. Mr. Culberson is one of the delegates to repre-sent the House. He admitted that he himself felt some misgivings as to the strength of the resolution and that he had on that account given it careful consideration. "If you will read the resolution carefully," said Mr. Culberson, "you will observe that it authorizes the President to determine whether the United States should be represented in an international conference called for the purpose of securing a fixed relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio with free coinage mintage at such ratio. The Congress of the United States thus determined that if a conference was called which had for its purpose the establishment of the relative value between gold and silver by means of a common ratio, with free coinage to both metals, the President should determine whether the United States should be represented. The President is not authorized to determine whether the United States shall be represented at a monetary conference called for any other purpose. If a call should come for a monetary conference to extend the use of silver in the currency of nations there would seem to be no authority for the President to act. If the call should be made for the purpose of considering the evils that arise from the fluctuating value between gold and silver and what should be done to remove these evils it seems equally plain that the neans of a common ratio with free coinsilver and what should be done to remove these evils it seems equally plain that the President is without authority to act. This provision was inserted in an appropriation bill in the closing hours of Congress. Few members understood its import or even its terms. The basis on which the conference should come to an agreement is fixed. value between gold and silver be fixed by a common ratio and with free coinage to both metals. It would seem that this act of Congress left nothing to the discretion of the conference but the establishment of a common ratio. This is bimetallism, pure and simple. No discretion is left to the Fresident and to the representatives at such a conference."

"Is it likely, in view of the provisions of the act, that any conference will be called for the purpose contemplated by the law?"

called for the purpose contemplated by the law?"

"This action of Congress was doubtless inspired by the action of the English Parliament and the action of France and Germany." continued Mr. Culberson. "The resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 27th of February provides that this House regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuation in the relative value between gold and silver and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion on the part of the government of France and the government of Germany as to the seriou evils resulting therefrom. It therefore urges on her Majesty's government the desirability of co-operating with other powers in an international conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate these evils.

"Now, what does that resolution mean?" asked Mr. Culberson. "It was adopted without division and after a prolonged de-

"Now, what does that resolution mean?" asked Mr. Culberson. "It was adopted without division and after a prolonged debate. During this debate, as reported in the London Standard of the 27th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made an extensive speech defining the meaning of the resolution and the attitude of the government of Great Britain to the subject involved. Among other things he said: "The government of the United States in proposing a conference (Brussels) expressed a wish to her Majesty's govern-

ment that a ratio might be established by the leading nations for the coinage of silver by their several mints. To that the government of England declined to accede. They would not enter into a conference summoned for such a purpose as that. It was intimated in reply that her Majesty's government would not be able to accept an invitation couched in such terms. That

ty's government would not be able to accept an invitation couched in such terms. That is a very important matter because it indicates the course the late government pursued and the present government adopted and which I venture to say every responsible government of this country wilf follow. That is to say, they will not enter into a matter which proposes to impeach the fundamental principles of the currency of this country. This is a most material point. The government of the United States then proposed a conference for the purpose of considering what measures, if any, could be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of nations. That was accepted by the late government and was accepted in the conference at Brussels by the present government. The English delegates were to speak and vote on any defined plan—mark these words—but not any fishing or academic inquiry. They were to vote and speak on any defined plan proposed for the entended use of silver on the understanding that they did not thereby bind the government in any sense. That is the basis on which the government of Great Britain entered on the conference on the invitation of the United States—rejecting a proposal to consider a ratio between gold and silver.

"In closing his speech," concluded Judge Culberson, "the Chancellor declared that 'inasmuch as the resolution does not commit us in any sense to an agreement with the bimetallic system; inasmuch as it declares there are existing evils, which we do not deny; inasmuch as it only invites us to join in any communication on this subject, whether in the form of a conference or otherwise, with the great states of Europe, and inasmuch as it seems to me that these are reasonable propositions I shall not, on the part of her Majety's government, oppose the motion."

MRS. LEASE FOR MAYOR.

Mary Elizabeth to Be Nominated by Citizens of Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., March 17 .- Quite a stir was caused in political circles to-night by the announcement that Mrs. Mary E. Lease would be nominated for Mayor of Wichita to-morrow by a citizens' convention to make the mayoralty fight against the regular Republican nominee. If she accepts, and it is stated that she will, the Populists, Democrats, the women and the Prohibitionists will back her in the fight, and women are already talking about getting suffragist or-ators of national reputation to come here and hold a rally every night till the cam-paign is ended. A hot two weeks' campaign is looked for.

Prince Is Not a Political Silverite. SANTA FE, N. M., March 17 .- A few days since the new silver party addressed a letter to ex-Governor Prince, announcing his selection by the executive committee as a member of the new party's provisional committee from New Mexico. He has sent a reply to Chairman A. J. Warner declining the invitation. He says: "While appreciating very highly this recognition of my strong faith in the principle of bimetallism and efforts I have made in its behalf, I do not approve of separate political action at this time. I believe that the duty of the hour is to educate the people of the East on the financial question first."

RAWLINSON'S RECORD.

New York Tribune.

Sir Henry Cresivicke Rawlinson, major general, who died in London a few days ago, left an interesting and of those "Father of Assyriology" was one of those men, more numerous in Great Britain in America, who unite in their ca-important political services and great literary or scientific achievements.
Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister and practical electrician and general ccientist;
Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister and classical scholar; Mr. Balfour, leader of the Commons and metaphysician, and many other eventures readily occur. The subcommons and metaphysician, and many other examples readily occur. The subject of the present sketch rendered political, military and diplomatic services to the British empire sufficient to insure him a brilliant and permanent fame. He also did a literary, geographical and archaeological work that entitles him to a place among the foremost scholars of the century. His younger brother, it is true, has been a more prolific and more popucentury. His younger brother, it is true, has been a more prolific and more popular writer. But it was he who gave that materials for his work. Together, the two have made the name of Rawlinson more eminent than ever before since it first became conspicuous in the days of Henry VII.

Old Indian soldiers still tell of "Rawlinson's ride," which the young man made in 1833 down the Ghauts from Poonah to Panwell—seventy-two miles—in

three hours and seventeen minutes. That was his farewell to India; for the time, for a few weeks later he was sent to Persia, where the serious part of his life work began.

For six years he was in the Persian serv-

ice, visiting every part of the empire and doing a great and varied work. Es-pecially useful was he to the Shah in reorganizing the army, in which he held the rank of major, and his Majesty bestowed upon him therefor the insigna of the Order of the Lion and the Sun. But he did more than serve the Shah. He set himself to the stupendous task of deciphering the famous "cuneiform inscriptions, beginning with the trilingual (Median, Persian and Babylonian) tablets found at the site of ancient Ecbatana. In 1837 he copied the first column of the great Behistun inscriptions, in the cuneigreat Behistun inscriptions, in the cuneiform characters, engraved on the polished face of a lofty rock at the height of three or four hundred feet from the ground. To copy these from the frail support of a ladder, which rested on a ledge scarcely two feet in breadth, was a perilious undertaking indeed, for which only a very ardent antiquary would have risked his neck. But in this way the daring and devoted young man gave to the learned world a new historical science. Then came a rupture of relations between Great Britain and Persia, in consequence of which all British officers left the service of the Shah. Rawlinson at once proceeded of which all British officers lett the of the Shah. Rawlinson at once proceeded to Scinde, and hence to Afghanistan, where to Scinde, and hence to Afghanistan, where he was in 1840, made British political agent at Kandshar. His services in that arduous office were of inestimable value. All through office were of hestimable value. All through the first Afghan war, which then came on, he held that capital safe from intrigues within and attacks without. His name was often mentioned with highest praise in the commanding general's dispatches from the field, and the honor of C. B. was conferred upon him. He returned to India with the avenging army, and was requested by Lord Ellenborough to resume duty in the latter country in an important office. But he was resolved to continue his study of Central Asian antiquities, and therefore preferred to go to Bagdad in a much humbler capacity.

At Bagdad he made copies and translations of a number of ancient inscriptions, and sent them to the British museum. The trustees of that institution thereupon commissioned him to suberintend the excavations at Babylon and Nineveh, which Layard had begun. This he did, sending home many cargoes of slabs and other relies. On his return to England in 1855 he was made a crown director of the East india Company, and in 1858 he became a member of the Council of India. The next spring he was commissioned as majorgeneral and sent to Teheran as British minister to the court of Persia. He returned home in 1855, and was promptly elected to parliament. He had been previously elected in 1858, but had to decline the seat in order to enter the Council of At Bagdad he made copies and translaviously elected in 1858, but had to decline the seat in order to enter the Council of India. In 1858 he retired from parliament and became a life member of the Council of India, in which office he rendered most valuable services to the empire. In politics he was originally a Liberal, but in later years he differed widely from that party aspecially in its Asian polity. party, especially in its Asian policy. He never abandoned the position he took in his masterly work, "England and Russia in the East." that Herat, as "the key of India," must be secured against Russian occupation at all hazards, and that in the event of Russia's hostile approach to that city it would be indispensable to the safe-ty of India that England should resume, with the consent and in friendly co-opera-tion with the Ameer's forces, her military occupation of Western Afghanistan.

A BURDEN OF GOLD.

Its Possession Caused Its Owner Vast Amount of Trouble. Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Mr. M. Brady, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city last night and was registered at the Home Hotel. He is a man with a history. Mr. Brady is a native of Russia and spent twenty years of his life in that country, although it is not likely he will spend any more time there. He freely denounces the Czar and his methods of government. He has had considerable experience with what he regards as a crooked administration of justice and will make his home hereafter in America. He related his experience last night to a representative of the Commercial Gazette and a full story of his life would make an interesting volume. He said:

sult of my labor. I secured this gold in belts fastened around my body and started for Russia. The weight of the gold was more than I had calculated on and I found it a painful burden. My body bears the

more than I had calculated on and I lotald it a painful burden. My body bears the marks of the load yet.

"Well, when I reached London on my roundabout journey home I deposited the gold in the Bank of England, took a certificate, left my signature and went home. Arriving there I found that my fortune was likely to get me into trouble, as the government wished to get possession of it. They trumped up a charge that I had left the country to escape military duty and it was not long before I was convicted on the testimony of perjured witnesses and sentenced to do service in Siberia. Before we set out the authorities demanded my money and I refused to surrender it. They threatened me with the knout, but I told them they might whip me to death, but I would not give up my money. They would not get it even if they killed me, for then there would be no one to assign the certificate of deposit. tificate of deposit.
"After consultation they proposed that

if I would sign the money over they would secure a pardon for me. I agreed that if they would get the governor's assurance of this in writing I would do it. They gave menths written assurance and They gave meathe written assurance and I assigned the certificate. But I had to go to Siberia all the same and receive my release from the governor of that country. The journey occupied nine months. Finally I arrived and was at once clothed in the stripes and taken to the mouth of a mine, but was not permitted to enter. There my pardon was handed to me and I was free, although it had cost me a nice sum of money. sum of money.
"I visited the widow of a man who had been condemned with his family to per-petual banishment. She was wealthy and

SATOLLI SAID MASS

assisted me to get away from that country. I concluded I had had enough of Russia and at once left the country for-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Richards That Indicates the Jesuits Are Not Opposed to the Delegate.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- St. Patrick's day, coming on Sunday, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church to-day with high pontifical mass by Mgr. Satolli, and a sermon by Rev. Father Richards, president of Georgetown College, on the worldwide work wrought by St. Patrick and the Irish race. Mgr. Stolli was assisted in the service by Fathers Rooker and Sabretti and by a large number of the local Catholic clergy. His celebration of the mass was accompanied by orchestra, choir and organ, President Richards's sermon was notable in portraying the Irish race as God's choosen people of modern times, as the Jews had been the choosen people of the old dispensation, and also in its eloquent tribute of loyalty to the Pope and his American delegate, Mgr. Satolli.

Referring to the growing influence of the Irish, the world over, Father Richards said that a mighty empire, far vaster than the Roman power, the empire of the English-speaking people, was growing up and overshadowing the world. A grasping, reovershadowing the world. A grasping, re-lentless, unfeeling power it is, no doubt, yet, in general, just to individuals, much like that pagan, but orderly empire of old. And now, wherever the English flag is planted, there the Irish go with it to plant the faith. Nay, they outrun their masters. Driven from home by unjust laws, by oppression, cruelty, poverty and famine they penetrate to the remote quarters of the glooe, bearing with them their priest and their faith. This Irish immigration was at first toward the Catholic countries of Eu-rope, then toward the United States, At the present day they are flowing into South America, where a hundred thousand Irish-men are settled on the hills surrounding Buenos Ayres. They are founding a new world in Australia, they are powerful in India, they are invading all the countries India, they are invading all the countries of Europe. European countries are taking possession of the Oriental regions, and the ancient prophecy of Noah is in course of realization, the Irish giving back to the East the faith it had rejected. Father Richards referred to the distinguishing characteristic of the Irish in their unwavering fidelity to the See of Rome, which equipped them for their world's mission. Then addressing Mgr Satolli he said-"Venerable prelate, from the moment that you set foot on these shores, the heart of the American church bade you a joyful and respectful welcome. We are all of us Irish, all of us Romans in our welcome to thee. When, therefore, you write to the glorious Pontiff whom you so worthily represent, say the hearts of his children in American beat with only one inquise, loyalty and love for the See of Peter. In his words, however much the world may carp and blame, we know that we shall find the purest faith, the most devoted patriotism. Ask him then to rely on our obedience and our affection, and implore him to bless, from his throne of suffering, his children in these United States, that we under Leo may carry on with high-partial courses and standard truth the mis-

nearted courage and steadast truth the mis-sion intrusted by Celestine to St. Patrick The statement had added significance owing to the persistent but groundless re-ports that the Jesuit order was not in full sympathy with Mgr. Satolli's mission. President Richards is one of the influential mem-bers of the order and Georgetown College

one of its leading schools Hon. J. N. Finerty Spoke.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17 .- All conditions were favorable for Detroit's celebration of St. Patrick's day, which proved to be one of the most successful ever held in the city. The parade included all of the Irish Catholic military organizations of Detroit and Windsor, the benevolent associations and the various Catholic clubs. Bishop Foley was escorted to the cathedral, pontifical high mass was celebrated. pontifical high mass was celebrated. This afternoon a reception was tendered the guests and speakers from out of the city. This evening the Detroit Opera House was crowded with Irish men and women. On the stage were many prominent Irish citizens. John Donovan acted as president of the meeting, and Hon. J. N. Finerity, of Chicago, as speaker of the evening made a graphic recital of the achievements of Ireland's sons at home and abroad, closing with an eleguent plea for home closing with an eloquent plea for home

Big Parade at Chicago CHICAGO, March 17 .- The feature of St. Patrick's day celebration here to-day was a long parade composed of a number of Irish and Catholic societies, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clan-na-Gael Guards and Seventh Infantry Illinois National Guards. The procession consisted of five divisions and marched through the principal streets of the city, led by Grand Marshal M. J. Kelly. It is estimated there were twenty thousand people in the parade. Great crowds of spectators thronged the line of march. The day coming on Sunday, special services were also held in all the Catholic Churches.

Catholic Churches. Over Three Thousand Men in Line. BOSTON, Mass., March 17 .- St. Patrick's day was celebrated to-day by high mass in all the Catholic churches in the city. In the morning a number of Irlsh organizations celebrated the day with receptions and entertainments. The principal event of the anniversary was the parade of the various divisions of the Order of Hibernians in the evening. Over three thousand men were in line. The Boston Theater was crowded to the utmost capacity At the Trement to its utmost capacity. At the Tremont Theater and Mechanics' Building concerts were also given by various Catholic so-

At New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 17.-Perfect spring weather favored the celebration of St. Patrick's day, which was conducted today on a grander scale than has been the custom re ently. Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians assembled at their respective halls and later paraded the principal streets under the leadership of D. B. Haggerty, State president of the order, At night banquets were spread in the six dif-ferent halls and a number of distinguished

guests were entertained.

NEW YORK, March 17.-The St. Patrick's day services at St. Patrick's Cathedral were very impressive. At 11 o'clock pontificial high mass was celebrated. The Sixty-nintial high mass was celebrated. The Sixty-nintial hattalion, in uniform and with sidearms only, attended mass in a body. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated mass. The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S. J., pronounced a panegyric on St. Patrick. High mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's old cathedral, Mott street, at 11 o'clock in honor of Ireland's apostle.

STORY OF THE SASSOUN BUTCHERY RETOLD BY A SURVIVOR.

How the Fiendish Kurds and Turkish Soldiers Slaughtered Men. Women and Children.

JAPAN TO BE BULLDOZED

NAVIES OF BRITAIN AND RUSSIA PRE-PARING TO MAKE A DISPLAY.

Li Hung Chang Authorized to Pay and Provide for the Japanese Army if an Armistice Is Granted.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, March 17 .- The following letter has been received from the special correspondent of the Associated Press who is examining into the Armenian atrocities, The letter, which bears date of Kars, Feb.

"An Armenian refugee has just arrived

here after many dangers and privations since his escape from his home at Sassoun. His name is Marto; he is a shepherd twenty years of age. He said: 'I am the son of Stepan; our family is called Nelko, and the name of our village is Axhbi. In my neighborhood there were also the villages of Khtan. Heting and Guebarash. My village, Axhbi, consisted of seventy houses: now there remains not a single man, not a single house; all is destroyed. The people are all killed save three families. In my family were nine members. My father was the most considerable man in the village. There were in all four men in our family. My father was the most courageous, and was at the head of the fighting. By order of the Vall Kaimadkan, Sassoun was attacked by a very great number of Kurds. The Kurds assailed us like wolves, but they could not conquer us. Not only we men took part in the fighting, but the women, even the old ones, as my mother, tucked up their clothes, armed themselves with daggers and helped us to fight the Kurds. Twenty-one days continued our battle; we beat and we were beaten. But we showed no sign of defeat or intention to retire from the battle. When we had succeeded in killing some of the Kurds Vali Pasha and Vali Kaimadkan sent many reguar troops. How many there were I do not know, may be five, may be twenty thousand. One thing is very certain, there remained no place without some soldier. They placed cannon and began to fire. We have never before heard the name of cansound the women fainted, and the shells spread everywhere such a terror, death and

"The troops wished to show mercy to nobody, not to children, not to old men. The shells, as they burst, mowed down all before them as grass before a scythe. We fled and began to seek refuge in our rocks and caverns, but the cannon continued to sweep away everything, stones and men, The flames and smoke of our burning homes reached us in our caverns. The commanders of the Hamadieh (irregular cavalry) pitched their tents on some of the heights, observed their tents on some of the neights, and with field glasses in their hands they observed the sides of the mountains, and if they perceived near our destroyed houses or behind a stone the head of a man they ordered the cavalry to go there. And the soldiery cut to pieces all they found there, without distinction of age or sex. The heads of the victims were brought as trophies to the commanders. Those of us who found refuge in caverns could leave them phies to the commanders. Those of us who found refuge in caverns could leave them only during the night, when the men went with all kinds of precautions to get wheat. "The Kurds committed all kinds of atrocities; they found no pleasure in killing adult men; they hunted for children, threw them on the ground and plunged daggers into their bodies. After this they pitched them into the air and turned their daggers in their bodies, then threw them against a stone saving "When you are grown you stone, saying: 'When you are grown you would fight us. Better go into hell.' (Djiakhanam.) Then they trampled the bodies un-

der foot.

"The Kurds hunted me to kill me, because they knew that I was neither lazy nor sleepy in killing them. We decided, I and my two companions, to fly to Russia. We fled from Sassoun and reached the forest. Entering, we heard a heavy and heart-rending sigh. Going to the sound we found Miro from Khtan a courageous Sassoun rending sigh. Going to the sound we found Miro, from Khtan, a courageous Sassoun man, from whose mouth flowed blood. We took Miro and carried him secretly, but when we reached the wheat field the Kurds saw us and pursued. Then each of us gave a kiss to our dying compatriot and fied. The Kurds took Miro, dragged him into a sheepfold and set fire to it—all was burned. "My uncle was killed in the fighting. The other members of our family took refuge in a cavern. The place was so difficult to reach we had to draw up the women and children one by one by the aid of ropes. My companion, Aveti, had five uncles, of whom khaso and Khacho were killed. In the family three men were killed. In the family three men were killed. The uncle of Krepeh, Avo, also was killed. If you wish I can name, one by one, all the persons killed and tell you how many cattle were driven away.

were driven away.

"'After many days of flight we came to the village of Ziz, and then to Edhntape. We were six. We had coats of Moosh and hats of Moosh. If we had worn our Sassoun aba (overcoat) and our Sassoun hats the Kurds would have recognized us, and we should have been killed.'
"I have no doubt Marto told the truth, and it is well for him he is on Russian soil."

TO INTIMIDATE JAPAN.

Navles of Two Great Powers May Make a Demonstration.

LONDON, March 18 .- A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that all the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the Pacific to be in readiness to make a possible demonstration in concert with Great Britain in regard to the Japanese demands on China.

A Shanghai dispatch states that the Japanese army at New Chwang captured all the supplies of provisions, etc., which were intended to last the Chinese three months. They also hold all the outposts from which new supplies could arrive. Thus the Chinese troops in Manchuria will be compelled either to yield or to speedily retreat in the direction of Peking. It is reported in Shanghal that the British Mediterranean squadron is going to the east.

A dispatch from Berlin says: Reliable information has been received from Peking to the effect that Li Hung Chang is authorized by his government to pay and at the posts already occupied by the Japanese if Japan will grant an armistice. It is officially announced that Prince Komatsu has been ordered to the front as commander-in-chief of the Japanese expeditionary army which it is intended shall march on Peking.

Review of the War to Date. Actual hostilities between China and Japan in the war now nearing its close began on July 25, 1894. The jealousy existing between these two nations over the question of protectorate or trade rights in the "Hermit Kingdom" of Corea was at the bottom of the trouble. For six centuries at least Corea had paid tribute to China and been regarded as a vassal state by the Peking government. Three hundred years ago the Japanese, who then had a foothold in Corea, were expelled from the peninsula by the Chinese. But, with China's consent, in 1875, the Coreans made a treaty with Japan for mutual trade. In 1882, also by the advice of China, Corea entered into treaty relations with the United States and the European powers. This was in itself anomalous, as, if Corea was really tributary, she had no power to make treaties as an independent country. The Corean explanstion of this was that, although tributary.

Corea was allowed by China freedom and independence in the management of both domestic and foreign affairs.

Riots in Corea in 1882 causing China to send forces there aroused the jealousy of the Japanese, and led to the formation of two hostile parties in Corea, the pro-Chinese and pro-Japanese parties. There was collision between the two in December, 1884, and from that time onward events in Corea were moving irresistibly forward to an inevitable climax.

In May, 1894, there was a rebellion against the Corean King, who promptly applied to China for assistance. In answer to this appeal, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, in June sent over about 2,500 soldiers, but, before doing so, notified the Japanese government, according to the treaty stipulations of 1885. Upon receipt of this notification, Japan that same month sent 12,000 soldiers to Corea, and at once began the work of fortifying the road between Chemulpe and Seoul, the Corean capital. Li Hung Chang demanded an explanation, and was informed that the steps were taken to protect the

Seoul, the Corean capital. Li Hung Chang demanded an explanation, and was informed that the steps were taken to protect the Japanese residents in Corea.

Japan refusing to withdraw the troops, Li Hung Chang sent reinforcements to YaShan, landing some troops. An effort was made to land others from the transport Kow-Shing, but this vessel was intercepted by the Japanese man-of-war Naniwa. After an examination of the Kow-Shing's papers, the Japanese ordered her commander to weigh anchor and follow the Japanese man-of-war. The 1,200 Chinese on board declared that if that step was taken, they would kill every European on their vessel. At a consultation which followed, the captain of the Kow-Shing stated that there had been no declaration of war when he left port, and that he was acting in good faith. The Japenese paid no attention to this statement, gave the signal to leave the ship, and the Chinese signaled "We cannot." The Japanese then opened fire, with shot and torpedo, on the Kow-Shing, and she sank with nearly all on board. This was on July 25, 1894.

Two days later the Japanese Emperor

Two days later the Japanese Emperor made formal declaration of war against China. The following day, July 28, came the first overt act of war, when the Japanese made an attack on the junkshops at Kong-Shung. They also took possession of Seoul, the Corean capital, and on the day of their entry the King of Corea announced formally his independence of China. On Aug. 26 a formal treaty of alliance between Corea and Japan was signed. Japan was signed.

Japan's declaration of war was answered by China on Aug. 7 through an imperial edict, in which the "Chinese armies of valiant men" were ordered to "hasten with all speed and rout the We-jen (Japanese ver-

nin) out of their lairs."
The first important land battles were those The first important land battles were those of Asan and Ping-Yang. The first was fought on July 29 and the latter Sept. 15. Both were won by the Japanese. The battle of Ping-Yang was followed by the Japanese naval victory off the Yalu. In this battle the Chinese lost heavily, and some of their best ships were destroyed. The fight lasted

The next important event of the war was the fall of Port Aurthur and the massacre the fall of Port Aurthur and the massacre of Chinese by the Japanese troops, so fully and vividly described by the World and Post-Dispatch correspondent, Mr. Creelman, who witnessed the slaughter. The fall of Port Arthur took place Nov. 21, 1894. The number killed and wounded on the Japanese side was estimated at over four hundred. ired. The Chinese loss was placed at a

total of nine thousand. From Jan. 29 to Feb. 12 continued the Japanese assault by land and sea, which terminated in the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese forces were landed Jan. 29, and the land assault was made the following day. On Feb. 3 the naval attack was begun. Interrupted by storms, one of which caused a cessation of fighting for three days, the assault reached its definite termination on Feb. 12, when Wel-Hal-Wei was surrendered. Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei are the two most important naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, and by the terms of the ccupied by Japan for some years. The latest important military event was the occupation of the treaty port of New Chang by the Japanese. This was officially announced to this country by cable on March 6, the day of occupation. The Japanese troops making the occupation were re-inforced by troops from Wei-Hai-Wei.

It is estimated that during the whole course of the war the Japanese have taken 225 cannon, 43,000,660 cartridges, and much other ammunition; 333 banners, 3,400 tents, 1,900 horses, 3,000,000 tael's worth of gold and silver, 11,905 Amie coins, 2,413 koku of rice, 5,755 koku of unhulled rice, and great quan-5,755 Koku of unnified rice, and great quantities of other food. The Chinese lost thirteen vessels, a torpedo boat, five men-of-war and one man-of-war captured, making a total of 9,850 tons.

The terms of the treaty reported to have been accepted by China, upon the signing of which the war will come to an end,

of which the war will come to all end, provide for the payment to Japan by China of \$250,000,000 in gold, the relinquishment to Japan of the Island of Formosa, the surrender of the naval stations of Port Arthur and Wel-Hai-Wel to Japanese occupation, and the acknowledgement by China of the independence from Chinese suzerainty of the kingdom of Corea.

Prospective Royal Wedding. LONDON, March 18 .- Paris correspondent of the Daily News takes for granted the betrothal of Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert, and says that the wedding will take place privately in England. M. Bocher, ousiness manager to the Count of Paris, went to Chantilly Sunday in company with the Count's secretary. M. Du Fenille, un-doubtedly to arrange the settlements. The Duke of Aosta is the chief guest at Chanblike of Aosta is the chief guest at Chantilly, where there is a house party, which includes the Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duc de Chatres, A stag hunt has been organized there in honor of the Duke of Aosta. The Royalists are excited over the reports of the betrothal. A dispatch from Rome to the Chronicle says that King Humbert has given his consent to the marriage of the Duke of Aosta and Princess Helene and the Pope does not

Malays Defeated by Spaniards. MADRID, March 17 .- Advices from Manilla are to the effect that the Spanish forces, under the comman of General Sarrado, have defeated the Malay Mussulmans at Mindanao. The enemy lost 108 killed, including the Sultan of Mindanao and his son. The Spanish loss was two officers and fifteen men killed and twenty-one officers and 172 men wounded. The Spaniards captured four cannon and a number of rifles.

Forty-Three Bodies Recovered. TROPPAU, Austrian Silesia, March 17 .-Forty-three bodies have been recovered from the Hohenegge mine, the scene yesterday of a disastrous explosion of fire damp Only six of the miners are now unaccounted for. Archduke Frederick, the owner of the mine, will pay a pension of 100 florins each, to the widows. The widows and orphans will also receive a pension from the miners' benevolent fund

The Porte Will Protect Christians. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.-The Porte, replying to a protest from Sir Philip Currie, the British minister, assured him that measures would be taken to protect Christians in Asia Minor. The Porte has also assured Mr. Terrell, the American minister to the same effect.

Cable Notes.

W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant has arrived at Marseilles with the body of Lady Alva Montague, the twin daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, who died in Rome on Friday last.

A consistory will be held in Rome to-day at which the Pope will preconize sixty-five archbishops and bishops, including the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Canada, and the Bishop of St. Johns. It is reported that Emperor William has forbidden the officers and men of the Berlin

garrison to smoke on the principal streets of the city, because of irregularities in the salute offered to royal personages. German bimetallists are jubliant over the proceedings of the State council, presumably because the council rejected an amendment urging the importance of doing nothing to prejudice the present currency system. The London Morning Times says that Prime Minister Rosebery has recovered from his recent illness, but that he still suffers from insomnia. His physician has enjoined upon him six months of absolute

Variety Actress Murdered. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.-Charles SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Charles Rice, a variety actor, well known on the Pacific coast, was found on the street near his lodging house, early this morning, blowing a police whistle. He said that his wife was dead up stairs. Investigation revealed a horrible sight. The woman's throat had been cut with a razor from ear to ear, her head being all but severed from her body, and the bloody razor hidden under a pfle of clothes. Rice said that he left the room for a short time, and on returning found his wife dead. Neighbors heard the pair quarreling on their return from the found his wife dead. Neighbors heard the pair quarreling on their return from the concert hall where they are employed. As rows between them were of common occurrence no one thought of interfering. The woman deserted her husband for Rice several years ago. She was known on the stage as Cora Everett.

Books About Lincoln. Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is already a whole library of books about Lincoln-books written by men who came in contact with him between 1861 and 1865. Most of these books have no value as literature, and their historical value is not great, but after the middle of the

Corea was allowed by China freedom and twentieth century eager students will con-independence in the management of both sult them for glimpses of Abraham Linsult them for glimpses of Abraham Lincoln, the man, that can be got in no other way. Did you ever read any of the homely, insipid "journals" of worthy Philadelphia Quaker ladies, of which a large number has found the way in type? An old-fashioned dictionary is as consecutive and entertaining, but there is "lots" of human nature in every one of them. They not only tell you what these good women did, but what they thought and felt. To skim over a lot of them is like a stroll about town in the last century. Men who want to know Lincoln a century hence as well as we all think we know him new will have to get at him through the books of which we take little account.

A PRIEST'S INVENTION.

A Dominican Father Invents an Electrical Type-Setting Machine.

London Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

This Sicilian priest, Father Calendoli, is working in Paris, in the Rue des Tournelles, in a very modest workshop, where he has but one workman to help him. The visitor on entering will see a strange looking machine, with any number of electric wires attached. By way of ordinary furniture there is but one single chair, standing in front of a table. Yet from this little workshop, and in spite of its modest surroundings, we are promised an invention which is destined to revolutionize the whole art of printing. The early printing machines, as most persons know, were worked by hand, and it was not possible to produce more than a hundred prints in the course of an hour. Now we have rotary machines, worked by steam power, which will turn out 40,000 copies of a newspaper in one hour. But if this marvelous progress has been accomplished in the art of printing, the art of setting up type has remained almost stationary since the time of Gutenburg and the Caxtons. Certainly, in England, in Switzerland, and more especially in America, machines for setting up type have been invented and are actually employed.

There is, not, however, any type-setting London Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

Certainly, in England, in Switzeriand, and more especially in America, machines for setting up type have been invented and are actually employed.

There is, not, however, any type-setting machine that can put more than 4,000 letters together in the course of an hour; and this represents the manual labor of about three good compositors. The fault of these machines is that each letter is placed in position separately by a different operation. Father Calendoli, on the contrary, has conceived the idea of placing or "setting up" several letters simultaneously. With one movement of different fingers of both hands he can set up the entire word. The machine consists of a sort of harp. Instead of strings there are small metallic tubes, stuck to each other in four separate series. The first series has thirty-one tubes and the others thirty-three tubes, Each tube contains on an average a hundred and fifty letters. An electric communication is established between these tubes and a keyboard. The board is divided into twenty-one small squares, with electric buttons in the center—three for the capitals, fifteen for the ordinary letters, and three for the figures and for letters with accents over them. Stops and spaces form a separate line on the board, and can be set in motion by working pedals with the feet. The letters are printed on each electric button, but to avoid useless movements of the arm, the squares are repeated three by three. In these squares the consonants are not repeated, but the vowals are repeated three times and ingeniously surround the consonants. Most syllables can be composed with one single finger. Thus by placing a portion of the finger on the letter h, we can produce, according to whether the remaining part of the finger leans more to one side or to the other, the syllables ha, he, hi, ho, hu. A worker who had acquired tha skill of a planist could ring out four or five words in a second, or some fifty thousand letters in an hour, each of his fingers producing more than one letter and his feet putting performance is conceivable; for we know what wonders are executed on the piano. But then an able pianist can generally make more money than a pianiste; also. I should imagine that it would be much easier to get a piano to practice upon than one of these elaborate electrical setting up machines. The electrical current is produced the moment the performer lifts his finger and releases the stop or button. The letters are loosened instantaneously, and drop on a trianglar slide and slip down rapidly to reach a spot where they can be seen and rectified on a table to the right of the machine. Compositors' errors can be easily corrected, but authors' corrections will be more difficult to carry out. The Figaro correspondent, having been explained this mechanism, was able with one hand to strike simultaneously with four will be more difficult to carry out. The Figaro correspondent, having been explained this mechanism, was able with one hand to strike simultaneously with four fingers the four consonants and their accompanying vowels, and thus with one single movement, like striking do mi sol do on the piano, struck out the full title of his paper, i. e., Le Fi-ga-ro.

The trouble in composing is not merely the setting up of the type. There is the distributing of the type, which also takes a very long time. Each letter, after it has been used, must be picked up and dropped back into its place. Then, in time, the type gets worn; it loses its sharpness and clear definition. Father Calendoli does away with all this. He has a type-founding machine which remolds the type for refilling the tubes, so that fresh type is always used. This, it appears, can be done quicker than redistributing the type. Then aga n—and this is important for newspapers that print from several machines simultaneously—two, or even three, sets of tubes containing the type can be stood side by side connected with electric wires to the keyboard, and the one stroke of the hand will set up two or three times over the same letters. Thus the same composition can be set up in three different sets for three different printing machines by the one composer. This production of duplicates will therefore not require more time or labor than is the case when only one copy is set up. Nor is this all. There is no reason whatever why the tubes containing the type should be close to the keyboard. As the connection established by electric wires, the keyboard might be in one room and the type in anacther part of the building. Under these circumstances there is no reason why journalists should not set up their own articles. With practice they ought to be able to write with such a machine as quickly, indeed very much quicker, than with any ordinary typewriter, and their articles would not only be written, but actually composed and ready to go on the printing machine.

dinary typewriter, and their articles would not only be written, but actually composed and ready to go on the printing machine. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—All that was mortal of the late Dr. John Andrew Broadus was laid to rest to-day in Cave Hill Cemetery. The services, which were held at the Walnut-street Baptist Church, were simple, but impressive. Ministers attending from abroad were: Rev. P. S. Henson, Chicago; Rev. J. M. Frost and Rev. T. B. Bell, Nashville, and Rev. Dr. Thomas, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. "Rat" Dyer's Story Faulty. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 17 .- The CHATTANOOGA. Tenn., March 11.—The Chattanooga woman who claims to have been robbed in St. Louis, is known here as Mrs. "Rat" Dyer, divorced wife of a well known railroad switchman. The man Buelnoted Buel—whom she says she was going to marry is a dairyman. Mrs. Dyers' property here is worth, perhaps, \$4,000, not \$100,000 as reported.

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times I could stand Mrs. John Hase times I could stand a soft boiled egg or dinner. I became reduced to skin and bones; at last they had to draw me about the house seated in a rocking chair. I was in a terrible state when my husband, having noticed advertisements of Hood's

lood's Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla, ur ged upon me to give it trial. After taking one bottle I received sufficient benefit to know that I had at last found the right medicine. I have now taken several bot-tles and am able to

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